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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Yugoslavia

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SUBJECT Types of Communications used by the  
Yugoslav Air Force

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1. The Yugoslav Air Force is not equipped with radar or similar installations. For all communications it uses the installations of the civil air services. For night flying the installations at Zemun, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Zara (Zemunik), Podgorica and Skopje airports are used. The radio stations use long waves, with a maximum radius of 200 kilometers.
2. These installations are believed to be of German make (probably of the "FU-G-10" type). The personnel in charge of these installations are all civilians and are under the direction of the Civil Air Transports of Belgrade which, in its turn, operates under the directives of the Ministry of Transport.
3. A radio station for air services operates at Belgrade. It uses a wave-length of 420 kilocycles per second. The radio call is "BD" without interruption.
4. The radio transmitting station at Belgrade and the radio-localizers in use by the civil aviation are of the "FU-G-10" (German) type.
5. The planes of the Yugoslav Air Force are equipped with a short-wave radio-telegraphic station of Russian make. The fighter planes and Stormoviks can contact the radio station of their respective regiment only by one wave-length. They are not permitted to contact other stations.
6. The bombers can establish contact only by telegraphy. The commands of the bomber regiments are provided with two radio stations, of which one is mobile. Both stations use short waves.
7. The divisional, regimental and general commands are in contact with each other by means of radio-telegraphic stations. For the establishment of contacts the usual codes, time-tables and calls are being used. The codes are Russian and adapted for the Yugoslav language.
8. All radio-telegraphic stations, both on the ground and on board the airplanes, operate on short waves. The apparatus are of Russian make, while the radio-telephonic stations are of either Russian or German make.
9. At Budapest there is a radio-telegraphic station, operating on long waves, for the navigation of planes of the civil services. The apparatus are of the "FU-G-10" (German) type. The station call is "HAM".

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10. The frequencies used by the various regimental and divisional commands of the Yugoslav Air Force vary from 4000 to 5000 kilocycles.
11. The Russians calculate the frequency in "voln", which is equal to 25 kilocycles. Thus, for example, 5400 kilocycles are equal to 216 volna.

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